

## BRITISH ADVANCE ON 11-MILE LINE NEAR GUILLEMONT

Daily Attacks North of  
Somme Having Their  
Reward.

GAINS FROM 200 TO 600  
YARDS AGAINST GERMANS

French Win Entire Possession  
of Fleury Village, in  
Verdun Region.

COUNTERATTACKS FRUSTRATED

Russians Pierce Enemy Front on the  
Stokhod and Capture  
Tobol.

LONDON, August 19.—The British have advanced along a front of eleven miles, capturing a ridge overlooking Thiéval, high ground north of Pozieres, and a half mile of trenches west of High Wood, according to the official statement issued by the War Office at midnight. They captured 796 prisoners in these operations.

The statement says: "Operations carried out yesterday at various points along our front from Thiéval to our extreme right south of Guillemont, a distance of about eleven miles, were most successful. As a result, we captured a ridge southeast of and overlooking Thiéval and northern slopes of high ground north of Pozieres from which we get an extensive view of the east and north-east."

"We are holding the western edge of High Wood, and trenches made by the enemy extending some half mile west of the wood. We have advanced our line half way to Ginchy, and to the edge of Guillemont, where we hold the outskirts of the village, including the railway station and quarry which is of considerable military importance. "The number of prisoners passed back to 4 o'clock as a result of these operations is sixteen officers and 786 of other ranks."

Today northeast of Pozieres we made further advance on both sides of the Pozieres-Bapaume road for some 300 yards, northeast of the windmill. The enemy's artillery bombarded our positions, but there have been no hostile infantry attacks.

"On other parts of the front the enemy's guns shelled our front from east of Vierstraet to Ypres and the Comines Canal, also in the vicinity of Hill 60 and Verdun-Molen."

MOST NOTABLE GAIN

LONDON, August 19.—Daily attacks by the British against the German lines north of the Somme, in France, are having their reward, and the most notable gain in several days in the region of Guillemont is announced by the British War Office. After withstanding German counterattacks, the troops of General Haig again assaulted the opposing trenches and gained from 200 to 600 yards along a front of two miles.

The pressure of the Anglo-French forces has been exerted strongly recently where the two forces join hands between Guillemont and Maurepas, and the latest British advance was from Fourreaux, or High Wood, to the junction point.

In addition, the British report that they have gained a footing in the village of Guillemont. Berlin says the Anglo-French attacks north of the Somme were repulsed, except around Guillemont, where the German line was shattered.

While not as active as the British on the Somme front, the French have made more gains in the Verdun region. Fighting took place on both banks of the Meuse, the Germans attacking on the left and the French on the right bank. The German advance was frustrated, and the French succeeded in gaining entire possession of the village of Fleury. Counterattacks by the Germans failed to dislodge the French, Paris asserts.

RUSSIANS STRIKE WINNING BLOW IN VOLHYNIA

On the eastern front, the Russians, desisting from their efforts in Galicia and the Carpathians for the moment, have struck a winning blow at the Germans in Volhynia. The Russians broke through the Austro-German lines on the Stokhod River, forty miles northeast of Kovel, and captured the village of Tobol.

The forces of General Boehm-Ermolli have thrown back Russian efforts in Northern Galicia, Berlin states, with such effect that the Russians have desisted in their attacks. Berlin claims advances for the combined Austrian, German and Turkish troops in the Carpathians in the region of Capul, while Petrograd admits a retirement in the direction of Kribilaba Pass.

Fighting is reported on the Austro-Italian front in Macedonia, in Mesopotamia and in Turkish Armenia, but nothing noteworthy has been accomplished. The Serbian and Bulgarian forces are fighting tenaciously on the Greco-Serbian frontier, north of Saloniki, and each side reports heavy losses for the other.

Austrian aeroplanes have made another raid on Venice, in retaliation for the raid against Trieste by the Italians. The Germans have made another air raid against Russian military establishments on Oesel Island, off the Gulf of Riga; Austrian airmen have bombed Italian works at Avlona, and a British squadron has raided German ammunition stations in Belgium.

FRENCH WIN THEIR WAY FORWARD FOOT BY FOOT

PARIS, August 19.—The remainder of the ruins on the edge of the village of Fleury, on the Verdun front, was captured last night by the French, the War Office announced to-day. The battle (Continued on Fourth Page.)

## Hay to Acquiesce in New Army Bill

Will Not Oppose Measure When  
It Comes Back From  
Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Prospects of a congressional row over President Wilson's veto of the army bill went glimmering to-day, and the attitude of Chairman Hay was one of acquiescence towards passing the bill with such a revision of the articles of war as the President and the War Department say is necessary.

Mr. Hay, it became known, will not oppose the bill when it comes back from the Senate containing the new articles of war, but not the exemption to retired officers, which caused the President to veto the bill.

Chairman Hay, who will retire from Congress next month to take a place in the Court of Claims, to-day, denied that his advocacy of the exemption article was inspired by former Assistant-General Ainsworth, or any other retired officer. The congressman himself identified the officer whose name has been used in this connection as General Ainsworth.

## CALLS STATE CONFERENCE ON INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Commissioner Williams Summons  
Health Department Heads to  
Richmond by Telegraph.

TO MEET HERE ON TUESDAY

Aid of Corporation Commission and  
Railroads Will Be Sought to Circum-  
scribe Travel of Children From  
Infected Areas.

Health officers from the leading railroad centers and from the counties on the northern border of Virginia will meet State Health Commissioner Ennion G. Williams in this city on Tuesday to take immediate action on measures to prevent the spread of infantile paralysis in this State. Telegrams were sent to these officers yesterday on the return of the commissioner from the conference in Washington on infantile paralysis.

The co-operation of the State Corporation Commission and the railroads to prevent the travel from infected areas of children who cannot produce satisfactory evidence that they have not been exposed to the disease will be requested by the board. Plans will be discussed also for guarding the various automobile routes by which exposed persons might be brought into the State.

AUTHORITIES PLAN SYSTEM

OF PARTIAL QUARANTINE  
In view of the prevailing doubt as to the method by which infantile paralysis is carried, the State health authorities expect to introduce a system of partial quarantine for all children who come into the State from infected areas, even though they produce certificates showing they have not been exposed to the disease. A special regulation of the State Board of Health to this effect will probably be issued early next week.

Dr. Williams gave out the following statement last night regarding the conference and its purposes:

"To date we have had fewer cases of infantile paralysis than were reported in the corresponding months of 1915, and we are hopeful that we shall not be subjected to the disease in anything like epidemic form. But, as it is the policy of wisdom to take all precautions, we have been at work to-day on plans to supplement existing regulations, and wish to have these considered jointly by the Attorney-General, a representative of the Corporation Commission, local health officers and officers of the State board."

"We are doing this because, if arrangements are to be effective, they must be enforced by the united action of all those engaged in transportation and with the protection of the public health. It has not been practical to communicate directly with all those whom we should like to have at the conference on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, but we shall be glad to have present health officers from as many districts as can be represented. It is especially desirable that all the counties on the northern border of the State have their health officers in attendance."

FORT DOUGLAS CAMP TO OPEN

Sufficient Number of Those Enrolled  
Will Pay Own Expenses  
If Necessary.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, August 19.—The citizens' committee which has had charge of the preliminary arrangements for the citizens' military training camp, to begin at Fort Douglas next Monday, announced to-day that the camp would be held, despite the President's veto of the army appropriations bill.

The committee says a sufficient number of those enrolled to make the camp successful will pay their own camp expenses, if necessary. The instruction officers for the camp and three companies of coast artillery are here, and 750 citizens have been enrolled.

THREATENS PRESIDENT

Evangelist, Native of Fredericksburg,  
Before United States Commissioner  
on Charge.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., August 19.—Rev. William B. Maye, an evangelist, was brought to Charleston late to-day by post-office inspectors who charged him with sending threatening letters to President Woodrow Wilson. Taken before a United States commissioner here, Maye admitted he had written to President Wilson urging him to prevent further munition shipments to the entente allies. Maye is a native of Fredericksburg, Va.

## CLARK LAUDS WORK OF ADMINISTRATION

Speaker Urges Voters to Support  
Democratic National  
Ticket.

OPENS CAMPAIGN IN MAINE

Refers to Hughes's Speeches as  
Querulous Carplings at  
Splendid Record.

AUGUSTA, ME., August 19.—Speaker Champ Clark opened the Democratic campaign in Maine to-day by urging the voters to support the Democratic national ticket because "in three and a half years it has placed on the statute books more constructive, remedial legislation than the Republicans did in twenty."

"Judge Hughes," Speaker Clark declared, "has endeavored to make an issue of the separation of E. Dana Durand from the pay roll as Director of the Census, but it is not within the power of any complaining orator to make a national issue of Durand any more than he can make a national issue of 'who struck Billy Patterson.'"

"Actions speak louder than words. Here are some of the things we have done, and on which we stand:

"We passed a great tariff bill with the income tax.

"The Democrats, with the assistance of patriotic Progressives and a patriotic contingent of Republicans, placed on the statute books the national reserve bank act, which it is believed will render panics impossible in the future.

ANTITRUST LAW TO PROMOTE

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS  
"We passed an antitrust law which tends to promote legitimate business and to crush illegitimate business."

"We passed a bill to open up our amazingly rich Alaskan empire for the benefit of all our people, and to prevent that marvelous storehouse of wealth from being exploited by the few."

"The trades commission law is intended to regulate trade so that it will be fair trade—fair to all, big and little."

"The rural credits bill will undoubtedly prove a great blessing to the farmers. The bad wagon roads of America are a sad commentary on our sense, for, stated in briefest terms, they constitute wicked and wanton waste. The Shackleford good roads bill is a long step in the direction of giving us a system of wagon roads which will be of permanent and vast utility to all our people."

"After many years of agitation in favor of electing United States Senators by popular vote, we secured a constitutional amendment authorizing it, and passed laws to put the amendment into effect."

"What is known as the Rucker corrupt practices act will go far to lift our politics to a higher plane, into a purer atmosphere."

"We have passed grain-grading and cotton future bills to prevent swindles upon the public, and to aid honest traders in those necessary commodities."

"We have passed a carefully prepared and thoroughly discussed water-power bill, which will put an end to the attempted monopoly of water-power sites and the charging of exorbitant charges for power."

"We passed amended and better bills for the government of Porto Rico and the Philippines, giving more of self-government to the people of those islands."

BILL TO RESUSCITATE

MERCHANT MARINE  
"The House has passed the Alexander ship bill, intended to resuscitate the American merchant marine, which all wise and patriotic Americans favor."

"The House has passed a good, conservative 'overflow prevention bill, which we hope will prove valuable in preventing the appalling loss of life and property caused by the great floods. That bill is now on the calendar of the Senate."

"We have passed such bills for defense of our country, by land and sea, as public opinion demands."

"The last three Congresses have done more to improve the conditions under which wage-earners live, move and have their being than all the preceding Congresses put together."

"The chances are the voters of America will act on the sage dictum of Lincoln, that it is unwise to swap horses while crossing the stream, and continue the Democrats in power."

"The people have absolute confidence in the plot of the ship of state, Woodrow Wilson, and are not likely to drop him overboard in midocean while the storm whips the waters into fury."

HUGHES SHOOTS HIS BOLT,

BUT FAILS TO HIT BULL'S-EYE

## RECALL OF TROOPS URGED BY FUNSTON

Officials Regret Premature Pub-  
lication of Army Officer's  
Conclusions.

PLANS NOT TO BE ALTERED

May Hamper American Commis-  
sioners in Negotiations  
With Mexicans.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—A recommendation from General Funston that the American troops be withdrawn from Mexico was contained in a recent report on the military situation made at the request of the War Department, and designed for use of the joint commission which will discuss border problems. State Department officials do not attempt to disguise their regret over the premature publication of General Funston's conclusions, but they indicated to-day that it would not cause any alteration in the plans.

Officials realize, it is understood, that the most pressing matter for discussion by the commission, from the Mexican viewpoint, will be the question of withdrawal of General Pershing's expeditionary force. Publication of the fact that General Funston believes it wise to withdraw the troops may hamper the American commissioners, some officials think, in obtaining whatever guarantees they may ask of the Mexican government as to the security of the border from bandit raids.

It is believed the administration was fully prepared to arrange for the recall of General Pershing's force, since both State and War Department officials are understood to share the views expressed in General Funston's report.

There can be little doubt, it is now said, that the withdrawal will be promptly agreed to when the committee meets, the conference then turning their attention to the drafting of a protocol to cover future border operations, investigations of the cause of bandit raids and such other matters as they may wish to take up.

No intimation came from the White House to-day as to when announcement of the American membership of the commission might be expected.

NO STEPS LOOKING

TO TROOP WITHDRAWAL

EL PASO, TEX., August 19.—Mexican reports in Juarez to-day indicated that no steps have been taken by General Pershing's expedition looking to a withdrawal from Mexico. The American expedition lies stretched out in a compact line from Columbus, N. M., to Elvalle, Chihuahua, a distance of about 200 miles.

Reports that General Funston had recommended the withdrawal were received with the greatest enthusiasm in Juarez. General Gabriel Gaviira, inspector-general of the Carranza armies, and General Gonzales, commander, said that the reports, if true, "will tend to eliminate the greatest cloud upon the Mexican horizon."

FIVE NEGROES LYNCHED

Three Men and Two Women Hanged as  
Result of Killing of Constable

WYNNE.  
GAINESVILLE, FLA., August 19.—Five negroes, three men and two women, were taken from the jail at Newberry, Fla., early to-day and hanged by a mob, and another negro was shot and killed by deputy sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing yesterday of Constable S. G. Wynne and the shooting of Dr. L. G. Harris by Boisey Long, a negro. The lynched negroes were accused of aiding Long to escape.

Fourteen consisting of several hundred men to-night are searching the woods about Newberry, eighteen miles from here, for trace of Long. Further trouble is feared.

Dispatches from Newberry to-night said that the mob which lynched the five negroes was composed of about 200 men and worked quietly and rapidly. After gaining entrance to the jail, they took the victims to a point about a mile from town and hanged all on one large oak tree. Not a shot was fired, the dispatch said. The negro shot near Jonesville also was said to have aided Long to escape.

Wynne and Dr. Harris were shot when they went to Long's home, at Newberry, early yesterday morning to arrest him on a charge of stealing hogs. It is said Long drew a pistol from his night clothing and fired. Wynne was rushed to Jacksonville, where he died yesterday at noon.

Several hundred negroes are employed in phosphate mines near Newberry.

NO CARS TO MOVE WHEAT

Fifty Million Bushels Must Cross  
Continent by Rail Within Next  
Six Months.

PORTLAND, OREG., August 19.—The three Northwestern States, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, will have 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to move to the Atlantic seaboard within the next six months, and practically no cars are in sight in which to move it, according to a survey completed to-day by local railroad men. The railroads will be called upon to provide about 35,000 cars, the average capacity of a car being 1,300 bushels.

Virtually all the grain of the Northwest this year, except that needed for domestic consumption, will move eastward by rail. The European war has made it an economic impossibility to plan on obtaining ships enough to handle the export wheat—the usual channel for the movement. The railroads have themselves influenced the proposed transcontinental haul by reducing the rates. About 20,000,000 bushels of wheat have been sold for delivery within the next two months.

## President Wilson, in Statement, Outlines His Plan of Settlement

WASHINGTON, August 19.—While the railroad presidents were in conference with President Wilson to-day, the President gave out a statement outlining his plan of settlement, and saying:

"It seems to me a thoroughly practical and entirely fair program, and I think the public has the right to expect its acceptance."

President Wilson's statement follows:

"I have recommended the concession of the eight-hour day—that is, the substitution of an eight-hour day for the present ten-hour day—in all the existing practices and agreements. I made this recommendation because I believe the concession right. The eight-hour day now undoubtedly has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor, and should be adopted as a basis for work even where the actual work to be done cannot be completed within eight hours."

"Concerning the adjustments which should be made in justice to the railroads and their stockholders in the payments and privileges to which their men are now entitled (if such adjustments are necessary), there is wide divergence of opinion. 'The railroads which have already adopted the eight-hour day do not seem to be at any serious disadvantage in respect of their cost of operation as compared with the railroads that have retained the ten-hour day, and calculations as to the cost of the change must, if made now, be made without regard to any possible administrative economies or readjustments.'

"Only experience can make it certain what rearrangements would be fair and equitable, either on behalf of the men or on behalf of the railroads. That experience would be a definite guide to the Interstate Commerce Commission, for example, in determining whether, as a consequence of the change, it would be necessary and right to authorize an increase of rates for the handling and carriage of freight (for passenger service is not affected)."

"I, therefore, proposed that the demand for extra pay for overtime made by the men, and the continuing proposals of the railroad authorities be postponed until facts shall have taken the place of calculations and forecast with regard to the effects of a change to the eight-hour day; that, in the meantime, while experience was developing the facts, I should seek and, if need be, obtain authority from Congress to appoint a small body of impartial men to observe and thoroughly acquaint themselves with the results, with a view to reporting to the Senate at the earliest possible time the facts disclosed by their inquiries, but without recommendation of any kind; and, that it should then be entirely open to either or both parties to the present controversy to give notice of a termination of the present agreement with a view to instituting inquiry into suggested adjustments of pay or practice."

"This seems to be a thoroughly practical and entirely fair program, and I think that the public has the right to expect its acceptance."

## Railroad Executives Feel Responsibility Resting Upon Them

Issue Statement Giving Reasons for Their Insistence Upon Principles of Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Hale Holden, on behalf of the railway executives in conference with the President at the White House to-day over the threatened nation-wide strike, said the railroad representatives had given careful consideration to the chief executive's proposals, and expressed a sense of the grave responsibility upon their shoulders. In previous stages of the negotiations, said Mr. Holden, the conference committee of managers had constantly adhered to the policy of arbitration as a fundamental principle, a substitute for wasteful litigation. He indicated its surrender would amount to a denial of the right to be heard, which does not exist under any form of government known to the race.

Continuing, Mr. Holden said: "The eight-hour day—I shall not at this time step to fully analyze or comment upon the importance of the difference between the eight-hour day as commonly understood in the building and manufacturing trades, and the so-called eight-hour basis day demanded in this controversy. The eight-hour day, in our mature judgment, when considered in connection with railroad train service, is a question upon which honest minds may differ, and is therefore necessarily a subject for arbitration. In that manner the contentions of the parties may be considered and a fair answer given."

CONTENTED MILLIONS WORK

MORE THAN EIGHT HOURS

"Social questions affecting the ordinary workday in which for six days a week a regular daily routine is pursued, are those which determine how long, during each of those periods, the laborer should work, and while in some states eight hours has been adopted as the desirable or compulsory maximum, this broad land is to-day teeming with the contented and efficient industry of millions of workers that are working more than eight hours a day. The precedent, therefore, exists—has existed in fact, and the right of one of it, as we well yet, in the country, passed beyond the realm of debate."

"But these are not our problems. The railroad day is a different thing, as has been patiently, and I infer, many times explained. Railroad trains run throughout the twenty-four-hour period. The public demands that they start at any hour that the necessities may demand. They cannot stop until a terminal is reached, and many conditions, stated and accidental, render it impossible to restrict the hours of railroad labor to a fixed standard."

"In a general movement of some years ago the present ten-hour basic day was negotiated and approved by the representatives of railroad labor throughout the country, and has continued, with some exceptions, to the present day. These exceptions have been worked out under local conditions, different often from the general conditions affecting the question."

"We stand for the principle of arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes. Arbitration is the ideal to which we wish to reach. The ideal to which we wish to reach is the ideal to which we wish to reach. The ideal to which we wish to reach is the ideal to which we wish to reach."

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tenant disturbances and paralysis o public business. . . .

WILLING FOR THE I. C. C.

TO ARBITRATE QUESTION

"We invoke that principle now, and are willing for the Interstate Commerce Commission to arbitrate the whole question. More than that, we are willing for the President of the United States to appoint a commission of disinterested persons to arbitrate all matters in dispute, if neither the Interstate Commerce Commission nor the machinery of the Newlands act is sufficient."

"But we have been met with a refusal to arbitrate in any manner, and are now asked to surrender the principle and to add an additional burden of many millions per annum to the cost of railroad transportation in this country for the benefit of a class who are among the most highly paid and favored workmen in the world. This is demanded under the guise of a plea for an eight-hour day. It is in reality only an indirect plea for an enormous increase in wages."

To refuse to arbitrate is an admission of the unreasonableness of the demand."

"In this instance, for those demanding a change to refuse to submit their demands to arbitration is indefensible."

PIUTES AGAIN DEFIANT

Another Indian "War" Reported as in  
Prospect at Bluff,  
Utah.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CORTEZ, COL., August 19.—Another Indian "war" like the ticklish chase for Tse Ne Gat last winter is in prospect at Bluff, Utah, the lonely Mormon settlement of the San Juan, in the "four corners" country, according to reports brought here by packers and range riders.

As was the case before, Old Polk, father of Tse Ne Gat, also known as Hatch, is the trouble-maker. His band of renegade Piutes, long defiant of all attempts to make them live on the Southern Ute reservation in this section of Colorado and regarded by the Utah settlers as trouble-makers, is behind him.

The latest riders from Bluff say that the citizens there are terrorized by the insolent and lawless attitude of the Piutes and by reports of threats to white men daring to interfere with them in their nomadic existence.

A request for a troop of cavalry, it is understood, has been sent out from Bluff, while representations have been made to the Indian Department, which is expected soon to take further efforts toward confining the Piutes to a reservation.

MAY DELAY MISSIONARIES

Presbyterian Board Makes Efforts to  
Have British Regulations  
Modified.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions and other denominational boards in the United States are making efforts through the State Department at Washington and Ambassador Page, at London, to induce the British government to modify its order under which American missionaries going to India must obtain permission from British authorities.

Missionary officials say that this new ruling will cause hardships to American missionaries planning to go to India. The Presbyterians alone have about a dozen missionaries who were to start next month. They say that the new order was posted too late to enable these persons to meet the requirements in time to sail on the date selected.

## PRESIDENT PLEADS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF HIS PROPOSALS

Urges Railroad Officials to  
Abandon Insistence on  
Arbitration.

IMPOSSIBLE TO APPLY  
THIS PRINCIPLE NOW

Declares if Strike Comes, Public  
Will Know Where Respon-  
sibility Rests.

SITUATION IS AT STANDSTILL

Serious Consideration Given to Possi-  
bility of Government Oper-  
ation of Roads.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—President Wilson appealed to the railroad officials to-day to abandon their insistence on arbitration of the dispute threatening a nation-wide strike, and to accept his plan of settlement, already agreed to by the employees, because, in his opinion, the railroads are contending for a principle which it is impossible to apply to the present situation.

In one of the most dramatic scenes known to the White House in recent years, the President declared to the heads of \$5,000,000,000 worth of properties, assembled at his summons: "If a strike comes, the public will know where the responsibility rests. It will not be upon me."

A few minutes later he issued a statement, saying "the public has the right to expect acceptance of his plan. Refusing acceptance for the present, but not giving a final answer, Hale Holden, spokesman of the Burlington road, and spokesman for the thirty-three railroad officials, urged the President to uphold the principle of arbitration, and declared his plan would "place in peril all that has been accomplished in the peaceful adjustment of labor controversies by methods of arbitration."

ADDITIONAL EXECUTIVES

CALLED TO WASHINGTON

At the close of the conference President Wilson summoned to Washington additional railroad presidents from the West, and the executives already here told him they would confer among themselves and return next week, probably on Monday. In the meantime, representatives of both the roads and the employees will remain here for informal conferences.

The situation to-night was described by a railroad president as "not hopeless, but grave." It will be at a standstill until Monday. In the statement, discussion of counterproposals and compromise were current, and serious consideration was given to the possibility of government operation of the roads in case of a strike.

It was said on good authority to-night, however, that many of the road presidents "looked upon the possibility of a strike as more remote than at any time since they came to Washington. It still was considered possible that some of the powerful leaders of the road would be called to Washington. Both among the employers and the employees talk of arrangements for a strike continued, and for different reasons each side thought if it came it would last less than a week."

While President Wilson still was addressing the railroad executives, telling them they faced "a condition, not a principle," his statement to the country reviewing his plan and characterizing it as "a thoroughly practical and fair program" was given out at the White House. In the statement, he urged the adoption of the eight-hour day because he "believed the concession right," suggested the creation by Congress of a small body of men to investigate the results, and urged the abandonment of the demand for time and a half overtime pay by the men, and the "contingent" proposals by the railroads.

INSISTS ON ARBITRATION

IN SETTLING CONTROVERSY